

APUSH

Unit 1

Societal makeup of Americas before Europeans, and their effect after

America

Pueblo

- Settled population - planted crops like beans, squash, and maize
- Had advanced irrigation systems
- Cliff dwellings and clay bricks

Ute

- Hunter Gatherers, further North in the Great Basin/Great Plains
- Nomadic; wandered hunting buffalo

Chumash

- California
- Villages of up to 10,000 people
- Regional trade

Chinook

- Pacific Northwest
- Similar to Chumash, but with large plank houses

Iroquois

- Northeast region
- Farmers
- Lived in longhouses, built from abundant timber

Cahokia

- Mississippi River Valley
- Farmers and river traders
- Between 10,000 and 30,000 people!
- Centralized government

Natives had *diverse*, complex societies

Europe

1300-1400ish: Kingdoms were changing significantly

Political unification - strong, centralized states governed by monarchs

- Growing wealthy upper class with a taste of Asian luxury goods
- Muslims controlled many land trade routes, so they sought sea based routes
- **Portugal** created the first African/Indian Ocean trading post network
 - Used advanced ship designs, astrolabes, new astrocharts, and other new tech
- Spain followed
 - Spread Catholic Christianity
 - Pursue economic ventures in the East
 - *Christopher Columbus*

Christopher Columbus landed in the Caribbeans - San Salvador, Bahamas
America -> Europe: potatoes, tomatoes, maize | turkeys | gold & silver
America <- Europe: wheat, rice, soy beans | cattle, pigs, horses | slaves, *disease*

The previous system was **feudalism**

- New influx of wealth -> capitalism - private ownership and free exchange
- Rise of *joint stock companies* (Kickstarter crowdsourced type beat), as opposed to state sponsorships

Spain

- Prioritized agriculture > riches in America
 - **encomienda system** - colonial labor system (Spanish were encomenderos)
 - Worked for a while, but the soon had problems keeping natives enslaved
 - Smallpox also killed natives, so they switched to African slaves
- “Native Americans were less than human, and benefit from this”* - Sepulveda (more or less)
- Also justified African slaves by interpreting their dark skin as a “Biblical curse”
 - Las Casas opposed this - King passed laws, but were repealed by rich nobles
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Unit 2

French

- More interest in trade than conquest
- Fish & fur trade settlements
- Relatively few people
- Some married Native Americans, but for business

Dutch

- Economic goals, did not care about converting religion
- 1609 - fur trade on Hudson River
- 1624 - New Amsterdam

Britain

- Had a bad economy - wars with France, conquest of Ireland -> inflation, enclosure movement
- Came for new opportunities, land, and religious freedom

Jamestown

- First permanent settlement, funded by joint stock company
- Sole purpose was profit \$\$\$
- Rough start - disease & famine killed 1/2 in 2 years, and 7/8 settlers by 1610
- John Rolfe discovered tobacco in 1612; used indentured workers
- Land grew more valuable, and they began taking more which pissed off natives
- **Bacon's Rebellion** - Governor Berkeley refused to send troops to protect vs natives
 - Attacked Indians, then burned plantations
 - Eventually squashed, but started shift from indentured servants -> African slaves

New England

- 1620 - Settled by Pilgrims
- Valued family, instead of profit

Caribbeans

- Climate allowed for tobacco crop all year round
- Switched to sugar cane, which *brought in African slaves*
- 1660 - Barbados had more blacks than whites

Model was replicated in Carolina

Middle Colonies

New York/Jersey - diverse population, rivers, cereal crops & exports

Pennsylvania - founded by Quaker William Penn

- Religious freedom & peace
- Democratic & self governed
 - Mayflower Compact
 - House of Burgesses (representative assembly)

Trade

New England *corn* -> **West Africa** *slaves* -> **West Indies** *sugar cane* -> **New England**

Mercantilism - belief of fixed amount of wealth in world

Goal: gain as much wealth as possible -> *favorable balance* (more exports than imports)

Navigation Acts - required merchants to trade with English ships & colonies

Slavery in British colonies

1700-1808 - approx. 3 million enslaved Africans on ships in *Middle Passage*

Every single colony had *some* slaves

- New England farmers had less
- Chesapeake & Southern colonies had more

Stono Rebellion - 1739, South Carolina

- Small group of slaves stole weapons and killed the store owner
- Marched along Stono River; numbers grew
- Burned plantations and killed whites
- Squashed by South Carolina militia

Native American Relations

Metacom/King Philip's War - 1675 - Chief of Wampanoag Indians, called Philips

- Allied with other Indians and attacked white settlements
- British allied with Mohawk Indians and killed the Wampanoags

Society

The Enlightenment - movement in Europe, especially among elite

- Emphasized rational thinking over tradition and religion
 - AKA *thinking over beliefs*
- Important people: **John Locke**, **Voltaire**, **Immanuel Kant**
- Spread by print culture

- Introduced *natural rights*
- Government checks & balances
- Social contract
 - Government duty to protect the people
 - The people's duty to overthrow a government that fails to do so

New Light Clergy - group of Christian colonial ministers

- Emphasized Democratic principles of the Bible
- Led to leveling out of society
- Laid groundwork for...

The Great Awakening - massive religious revival

- Swept through all the colonies
 - **Jonathan Edwards** was a New England minister who started the movement
 - **George Whitfield** spread the movement
 - *Resulted in a large scale return to Christian faith*
 - Bound colonists together and closer
 - First true American identify
 - Leads way for rebellion against Britain
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Unit 3

The French and Indian War

- Part of 7 Years War
- Started because British colonists disliked French encroachment on their territory
 - Ohio River territory specifically
 - Funny, because French had the same view
 - Britain was losing to the French and their Indian allies
- **Albany Plan of Union** by Benjamin Franklin
 - Called for more centralized government, thus a more coordinated defense
- British eventually won
 - Signed the *Peace of Paris* in 1763
 - * French almost completely kicked from North America
 - * Louisiana given to Spain
 - * British doubled their land (all land East of the Mississippi River)

Land hungry colonists push East, which increased Native American tensions

Royal Proclamation of 1763 - forbade taking land in the Ohio River Valley

- This frustrated colonists, especially those who fought in the war, because they felt that they had "earned" this land

However, as a result of the war, British debt doubled and the cost of colonies increased by five times. This lead to further taxation.

Taxation

Quartering Act of 1765

- The war was over, but troops would remain
- Colonists had to house and feed these troops

Sugar Act - taxes on coffee and wine

Stamp Act of 1765 - tax on all paper items

Taxation without representation

- Means unjust to be unrepresented in Parliament
- Britain countered by saying they were *virtually represented*
 - Members of Parliament represented all classes and not locations
 - Therefore, the colonists were “represented”
- *Stamp Act Congress* (27 delegates from 9 colonies in New York) managed to get Act repealed
- However, at the same time, they passed the *Declaratory Act*
 - This said Britain had the right to pass any law they wanted to in the colonies

Townshend Acts - 1767 - levied taxes on imported goods like paper, glass, & tea

- Highly organized protests resulted from this act
 - Largely depended on women
 - * Spun their own cloth, brewed own tea, etc to avoid importing from Britain

Boston Massacre

- 1770
- Group of boys/young men harassed stationed troops
 - Threw snowballs and stones
- First shot rang, and more after
- 11 colonists wounded and 4 dead
- 6 out of 8 soldiers were acquitted when put on trial

Boston Tea Party

- Response to the passing of the Tea Act of 1773
- Gave British East India Company exclusive rights
 - Colonists smuggled in tea from the Dutch
- ~50 colonists disguised as Indians boarded a merchant ship and dumped 45 tons of tea
- Coercive Acts passed in retaliation - closed down Boston Harbor until tea paid for
- New quartering act as well {}-> known as the *Intolerable Acts*

Independence

Continental Congress of 1774

- Patriots met and agreed that the colonies needed to resist the British violations
 - However, they still wanted to remain British subjects - not independent
- Guided by Enlightenment and their idea of natural rights and social contract
- Liked the Republican government and checks and balances
- 1776 - the second meeting of the Congress decided independence was the only way

Common Sense - pamphlet by Thomas Paine that spread the idea of independence

Declaration of Independence

- Written by Thomas Jefferson
- Contained many Enlightenment ideas
- Presented to Congress and adopted on July 2nd, 1776 (made public on the 4th)

American Revolution

- Continental Army was approved by Congress and appointed George Washington as general
- Army was weak and ill-equipped and poorly trained
- Battle of Saratoga - 1777 - crushing British defeat that convinced French as an ally
- Battle of Yorktown - 1781 - British Army surrendered

- American Revolution inspired similar revolutions in France and Haiti

Articles of Confederation

- Previously, states assembled their own constitutions and governments
- 1781 - ratified new document for the new nation
- All power for the federal government was put into the legislative body
 - No executive or judicial branches
 - No national military force
 - Very limited power to tax

Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- Provided a plan for how unformed territories could be occupied and apply for statehood
- Abolished slavery in the Northwest territory

Shays' Rebellion

- Daniel Shays was a farmer who was unable to pay debts after the war
- He gathered a crowd of ~1k and headed to the town Arsenal
- Was quickly squashed by local militia
- But it displayed the weakness of the Articles of Confederation
- Resulted in Constitutional Convention being called in 1787

New Constitution

- Federalists (urban, commercial people) wanted a stronger central government
- Anti-Federalists (rural) liked the states having power
- **Virginia Plan** - representation by population, favoring the big states
- **New Jersey Plan** - equal representation regardless of population, favoring small states
- **The Great Compromise** - two houses (bicameral congress): House of Representatives (population) and Senate (equal representation)
- **3/5ths Compromise** - a slave counted as 3/5ths of a person when it came to population

Federalist Papers - Federalist biased essays written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison to convince the general public

Anti-Federalists argued against it because it lacked a *Bill of Rights*

March 1789 - New Constitution officially in effect

First Presidencies

Washington Presidency (1789-1797)

- George Washington as President
 - John Adams Vice President
- Established Departments of the Treasury, State and War and Justice
 - Appointed Alexander Hamilton as the first Secretary of the Treasury
 - * National bank and debt plan
 - *Elastic clause* - Congress has the right to make any law that is necessary and proper to carry out a responsibility
- Remained neutral in the French Revolution of 1789
- **Whiskey Rebellion** - 1794 - Hamilton had a tax on whiskey, which did not go well with the poor frontier farmers
 - Washington federalized 4 state militias and crushed it

- * Democratic Republicans (Thomas Jefferson, James Madison) thought they federal government was overstepping

John Adams Presidency (1797-1801)

- **XYZ Affair:**
 - War broke out between France and Britain
 - Adams insisted on remaining neutral, but French seized American trade ships and he sent a delegation to France
 - 3 Frenchmen met them and demanded a bribe, only to be known as X, Y, and Z
- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Alien Acts made it legal and easy to deport any non-citizens of the United States
 - * Mainly aimed at growing Irish and Scottish immigrants
 - Sedition Acts made it illegal to criticize the government publicly
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
 - The Democratic Republicans' response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, which they believed to be a blatant overreach
 - Any law passed by the federal government that is blatantly unconstitutional can be nullified by the states

The State of the Nation

Relationship between US, Britain, Spain, and Indians

Indian Trade and Intercourse Act - regulated the relationships between settlers and Indians, and made provisions for fair dealings

- Settlers largely ignored this however, and as more moved West the conflicts increased
 - Britain supported the Indians

Pinckney Treaty - Decided the border between US and Spain (tension with Spain on the Southern frontier border)

Slavery (atm)

Increase in free blacks in the Northern states

- New Jersey granted free blacks who owned property the right to vote
- In Philadelphia, blacks formed the first African American church denomination (African Methodist Episcopal Church)

Slave population was growing rapidly in the South, and new legislature made freeing slaves nearly impossible

- As slave owners migrated West, they also brought the institution of slavery with them

Unit 4

Jefferson Presidency (1801-1809)

Barbary Pirates

- US government had to pay tribute for protection of merchant ships
- Washington and Adams agreed, but Jefferson was morally opposed
- Jefferson ordered payments to cease, so the pirates lifted protection and attacked ships
- Jefferson sent the US Navy to retaliate, but eventually negotiated a reduced payment

Louisiana Purchase

- Haitians won independence from France in 1791
- Jefferson saw this as an opportunity to gain navigation rights on Mississippi River in New Orleans
 - Sent James Monroe to France with \$2 million dollars
 - However, now that Haiti was lost, Napoleon had little use for the territory
 - Monroe bought all of Louisiana for \$15 million dollars

Corps of Discovery

- Led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
- Explored the newly purchased territory
 - Southern part of the territory was explored and mapped by Zebulon Pike
- Led to more accurate mapping, scientific findings, and diplomatic relations with the Indians

Midnight Judges

- **Judiciary Act** was passed before Jefferson and his Democratic Republicans took office
 - Created 16 new spots for federal judges
 - John Adams appointed Federalist judges to all those spots on his way out
 - Jefferson's Secretary of State James Madison refused to appoint some
 - Led to **Marbury v. Madison**, led by Chief Justice John Marshall
 - * Judiciary Act was unconstitutional, so William Marbury would not be commissioned

Increased power of Supreme Court

War of 1812

- France and Britain were fighting, and kept on seizing American merchant ships
- British *impressment* - capturing Americans and forcing them to serve in Navy
- America declared war on Britain in June of 1812
 - Democratic Republics supported
 - Federalists opposed
 - * Met together at Hartford Convention in 1814
 - Wanted New England to secede from the Union
- American won the war
 - Boosted nationalism
 - Final demise of the Federalist Party
 - Showed weaknesses
 - * No national bank anymore
 - * No transportation infrastructure

Henry Clay's American System

1. ~~Federally funded internal improvements~~
 - Roads and canals to aid farmers and merchants
 - Vetoed because Madison disliked how it would expand Federal power
2. Implementation of protective tariffs
 - Protect local US manufacturers
3. Re-establish Bank of the United States

Further Westward expansion

- Missouri applied for statehood in 1819
 - Thousands of slaves were in Missouri territory
 - **Tallmadge Amendment** prohibited slavery in the new state

- This would upset the free/slave state balance
- Henry Clay proposed the **Compromise of 1820/Missouri Compromise**
 - * Missouri would be a slave state
 - * Maine would be a free state
 - * Southern border of Missouri would now separate free/slave territories

Global Affairs

- President James Monroe sent John Quincy Adams to London to settle territorial claims
 - Negotiated US Canadian Border
 - Joint US Britain occupation of Oregon territory
- *Adams-Onís Treaty* - Spain sold Florida to the United States and established the Southern border
- **Monroe Doctrine** - established the Western hemisphere as a US sphere of influence perpetually free of European influence
 - US would not get involved in European affairs
 - US would not interfere with existing European colonies in Western hemisphere
 - No other nation could form a new colony in the Western hemisphere

Society and Economy

Market revolution - linking of northern industries with western and southern farms which was created by advanced in agriculture, industry, communication, and transport

Henry Clay proposed the American System

New technologies

Cotton gin - significantly sped up the process of separating seed from cotton fibers

Spinning machine - sped up process of spinning cotton into yarn

Interchangeable parts - *Industrial Revolution* -> American System of Manufacturing

- Water powered machines divided labor into small repeatable tasks performed by unskilled laborers -> mass production

Steam boats - allowed transportation upstream

Canals [Erie Canal] /-> Railroads also benefited the economy massively

Society

- Industrial cities exploded in both population and diversity
 - 1820-1840 - ~2 million immigrants, mostly German and Irish
 - * Some settled on Eastern seaboard and expanded cheap labor
 - * Formed class of laboring park
 - Crowded in unsanitary *tenements*
 - * Immigrants brought over their cultures
- Growing middle class
 - People such as: businessmen, shopkeepers, journalists, doctors, lawyers
 - Had disposable income to spend on leisure activities
- Women had to conform to *Cult of Domesticity*
 - A woman's life revolved around childbearing and making the home a haven of rest for her husband
 - A husband's place was outside the home, working
 - Separation of the sexes
 - * Middle and upper class phenomenon only
 - * Lower class women *had* to work

Expansion of Democracy

Only property owning white males could vote

Panic of 1819

- Causes:
 - Irresponsible banking practices
 - Decreased demand for exports
- Effects:
 - Working men demanded the franchise (ability to vote) to hold politicians accountable

By 1825, most eastern states had lowered/limited property qualifications for voting
Increased votes -> growth/realignment of political parties

Election of 1824

- Led to a split in the Democratic Republican Party
 - National Republicans
 - * Expansive view of federal power
 - * Loose Constructionists
 - John Quincy Adams & Henry Clay
 - Democrats
 - * Restrictive view of federal power
 - * Strict Constructionists
 - Andrew Jackson
- Jackson won popular vote, but nobody won the majority of the electoral vote
- House of Representatives chose Adams
 - Adams named Clay his Secretary of State - Corrupt Bargain

By the next election in 1828, they were separate political parties
Jackson won this time

Andrew Jackson Presidency (1829-1837)

- Two major parties at this time
 - Democrats led by Andrew Jackson
 - Whigs led by Henry Clay
- Disagreed over the scope of federal power

Scope of Federal Power

Tariff of 1828 - raised import duties up to 50%

- Northern manufacturers and western farmers loved this because it protected their industries
- Southerners hated it because they relied on imported goods - called it the *Tariff of Abominations*
- Reaffirmed under the Jackson Administration in 1832
- Vice President John C. Calhoun was from South Carolina and shared the Southern hate
 - **Nullification** - the action of a state impeding or attempting to prevent the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the federal government
 - South Carolina decided they would not pay these taxes
 - * Would secede if federal authorities came to collect
- Jackson passed the **Force Bill** to give him the authority to use federal troops to enforce federal law in South Carolina
 - Also worked with Congress to lower taxes to keep South Carolina in the union
 - *South Carolina legislature nullified the Force Bill too haha*

Jackson's Veto of the Second Bank of the US

- State banks started closing because they couldn't make payments to the national bank
 - Many people were left with worthless money
 - National banks favored the elite over ordinary citizens
 - * Jackson was a man of the people

Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Cherokee had declared themselves a sovereign nation within US borders
- Georgians did not see it that way
 - They were fine with it until gold was involved (greedy white people)
- Refused to resettle across the Mississippi River
 - Challenged in the Supreme Court - **Worcester v. Georgia**
 - * Court ruled Cherokee Nation was sovereign and Georgia did not have the right to impose state laws within their boundaries
 - **Treaty of New Echota** - exchanged Cherokee land in Georgia for a reservation territory west of the Mississippi River
 - * US officials persuaded small group of Cherokees to sign really had no authority to sign in 1835
 - * Forced removal began in 1838 for those who did not voluntarily leave
 - *Trail of Tears*

Transcendentalism

A movement of writers and philosophers in New England who were loosely bound together by adherence to an idealistic system of thought based on a belief in the essential unity of all creation, the innate goodness of humanity, and the supremacy of insight over logic and experience for the revelation of the deepest truths

Noah Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language

- Standardized the spelling and pronunciation of American English
- Used in schools and academies

Ralph Waldo Emerson believed that moral perfection could be achieved in the US

Henry David Thoreau lived among nature for a year and made an experiment of human perfection, and wrote it down in a book called *Walden: Life in the Woods*

An effort towards spiritual renewal in America

Utopian Communities - groups of people influenced by European intellectuals and American values of democracy and equality

- Oneida Community
 - Believed the second coming of Christ had already occurred
 - Therefore, we must shake off the restraints of the kingdom of this world and live communally and in perfect equality
 - * Each member relinquished any private property they owned
 - * Complex marriage - uhh

Second Great Awakening

- Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians organized camp meetings in the woods for days on end with dozens of evangelical preachers
 - Relatively egalitarian - included whites, blacks, free and enslaved people, men and women etc
 - For the most part ^;
 - * Southern Baptist split from their denomination because of the baptist abolitionists in the north
- Charles Finney - a New York preacher who was very popular and spread the idea
 - Emphasized moral reformation of society, instead of *personal* moral reformation in the first Great Awakening

Temperance Movement

- American Temperance Society was founded 1826 by businessmen and clergy
 - Directed towards working class men who abused alcohol
 - Goal was complete abstinence of alcohol
 - Over 5,000 chapters

Mormonism

- Founded by Joseph Smith
 - Claimed he received visions from God
 - * All churches in America from strayed from the teachings of the original Church
 - Translated the *Book of Mormon* from gold plates buried in hills of Palmyra, New York
 - New Yorkers tolerated Mormons until polygamy (many wives)
 - * Smith was lynched in Missouri
 - * Brigham Young led the group to establish a theocracy on the Great Salt Lakes of Utah

Abolitionism & Women's Rights

- Mainly confined to free blacks and Quakers in the 1820s
- However, the movement started growing
 - William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* newspaper
 - * Argued that whites needed to take a stand on slavery by means of moral persuasion and not violence
 - American Anti-Slavery Society
 - * Spread among northern states, but not everyone supported
 - Northern merchants & manufacturers feared abolition's effects on the cotton and sugar trade
 - White working men were afraid of losing their jobs
 - Women supporters felt they couldn't help the cause unless they had more rights
 - Seneca Falls convention in New York, 1848
 - * First womens rights conference
 - * Declaration of Sentiments
 - Called for women's equality in education, legal rights, and voting

Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

After 1830, plantations began to expand alongside Western Expansion. They created a wealthy plantation aristocracy, and protected it through hard discipline towards slaves. They were extremely scared of a slave uprising (Haitian Revolution was not long ago).

Nat was a black laborer in Virginia. He organized a slave rebellion, believing that God had given him a mission to do so. He killed over 50 white people, and was eventually publicly hanged with his 55 followers. His rebellion only increased Southerners' fears, which led to harsher disciplines and restrictions on slaves.

Most white southerners actually didn't own any slaves. They were *Yeoman farmers*, or independent landowners. However, they still believed in the institution of slavery and the racial hierarchy.

Unit 5